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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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INTERNATIONAL CORP (BLF) c/o BIGGERS & OHANIAN, LLP P.O. BOX 1469 AUSTIN, TX 78767-1469			BOTTIS, MICHAEL K	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	

DATE MAILED: 06/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/733,947

Applicant(s)

BODIN ET AL.

Examiner

Michael K. Botts

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 April 2006.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This document is a Second Non-Final Office Action on the merits. This action is responsive to the following communications: Response to Office Action dated January 12, 2006, which was filed on April 5, 2006.
2. Claims 1-33 are currently pending in the case, with claims 1, 12 and 23 being the independent claims.
3. The drawings were objected to. Applicants have explained the questioned elements so as to provide an adequate record of their meanings. Accordingly, the objections to the drawings is withdrawn.
4. A double patenting rejection is made.
5. Claims 1-33 are rejected.

Double Patenting Rejection

6. Claims 1, 8, 9, 11, 10, 12, 18, 19, 20, 22, 21, 23, 29, 30, 31, 33, and 32 of this application conflict with claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, and 24, respectively, of Application No. 10/734,764. 37 CFR 1.78(b) provides that when two or more applications filed by the same applicant contain conflicting claims, elimination of such claims from all but one application may be required in the absence of good and sufficient reason for their retention during pendency in more than one application. Applicant is required to either cancel the conflicting claims from all but one application or maintain a clear line of demarcation between the applications. See MPEP § 822.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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Claims 1, 8, 9, 11, 10, 12, 18, 19, 20, 22, 21, 23, 29, 30, 31, 33, and 32 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting over claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, and 24, respectively, of copending Application No. 10/734,764. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.

The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the referenced copending application and would be covered by any patent granted on that copending application since the referenced copending application and the instant application are claiming common subject matter, as follows: a presentation document comprising a document with structural elements (such as page, paragraph, headings, etc.) wherein an action on the document (such as page down, page up, or next paragraph) may be triggered by a verbal command. The '764 patent teaches the genus

Furthermore, there is no apparent reason why applicant would be prevented from presenting claims corresponding to those of the instant application in the other copending application. See *In re Schneller*, 397 F.2d 350, 158 USPQ 210 (CCPA 1968). See also MPEP § 804.

A representative pair of claims are the independent claims 1, which are compared as follows:

Application 10/733,947 (The present Application)	Application 10/734,764
Independent Claim 1:	Independent Claim 1:
<i>A method for creating a presentation document, the method comprising:</i>	<i>A method for creating a presentation document, the method comprising:</i>
<i>creating, in dependence upon an original document, a structured document comprising one or more structural elements;</i>	<i>creating, in dependence upon an original document, a structured document comprising one or more structural elements; and</i>
<i>classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute; and</i>	
<i>creating a presentation grammar for the structured document, wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes an <u>identifier for at least one structural element</u> of the structured document.</i>	<i>creating a presentation grammar for the structured document, wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes a <u>structural element identifier</u> for at least one structural element of the structured document.</i>

It is noted that the '764 patent application differs from the '941 patent application primarily with respect to the additional limitation in the '941 application that specifies as

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follows: “classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute.” See, ‘941 application, claim 1, lines 4-5.

The term “classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute” is read as inserting tags to identify sections of the document. The identification of sections of the document is at least inherent in creating a structured document from an original document “comprising one or more structural elements.”

The Examiner reads the specification of creating a document with identified structural elements as being the same as inserting tags to the document to identify structural elements. There is nothing in the specification that is found to establish a differentiation between the steps of creating a structured document with structural elements, and “classifying” or inserting tags to create a structured document with structural elements. The only structured document disclosed has tags.

General Comments re: Terminology

It is noted that the claims specify a number of non-standard terms that define the invention. To clarify the Examiner’s reading of the claims, the following definitions are derived from the claims and specifications and stated using standard terminology:

“Presentation document”

A “presentation document” is defined in the specification as the combination of elements of the structured document and presentation grammar.”

See, disclosure, page 2, lines 3-5.

In the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims, the term “presentation document” is comprised of two parts, the structural document part, and the functionally operation part, as interpreted by the Examiner as follows:

Structurally, a markup language document (such as XML or HTML) is tagged to individually identify sections of the document (such as pages, paragraphs, titles, headings, etc.).

Functionally, certain keywords are created that, when spoken, cause the program to perform a certain function (such as keyword “page down,” which, when spoken, will cause the program to go to the next page of the document).

In summary, there are two parts to the invention -- the markup language document itself, with tags to delimit sections, and methods that when used, will effect the document on a section-by-section basis.

“Structured document”

A document with structural elements such as pages, paragraphs, cells, titles, and the like marked with “structural identifiers.”

See, disclosure, page 2, lines 5-7.

“Structural identifiers” or “structural element identifiers”

Upon review of the claims and specification, the two terms are read a meaning the same limitation, and they will be read as being interchangeable for the remainder of this Office Action.

A “structural element identifier” is read as a markup language tag identifying the structural element identifiers, such as <page>, <paragraph>,

<row>, <column>, <cell>, <slide>, <jpeg>, <title>, <heading>, <subheading>, and so on. Typical tags would be such as those used in HTML or XML.

See, figure 5, element 318, and see, disclosure, pages 2 and 11.

“Structural elements”

“Structural elements” are read as parts of a document including pages, paragraphs, rows, columns, cells, slides, titles, heading, subheadings, etc.

See, disclosure, pages 2 and 11.

“Classifying” structural elements

“Classifying” structural elements is read as inserting tags to create a structured document.

See, related patent application 10/733,941, claims 2-3.

“Presentation attribute”

“Presentation attributes are read as names of groups of individual users, used to identify which users will be shown which data. For example, the department name of “research” would allow employees in the research department to review material, however employees in “Sales” may not be permitted access. Examples of presentation attributes include “company names, department names, security levels, technical levels, and so on.”

See, disclosure, page 8, lines 11-16.

“Presentation grammar”

A “presentation grammar is read as the element receiving the “presentation action identifier” (e.g., “PgDn,” PgUp,” or “next Paragraph”) that communicates the selected action to the server.

See, disclosure, page 29.

The “presentation grammar empowers a presenter to invoke the presentation actions using speech” when the “presentation action identifiers” are verbally selected by use of “key phrases.”

See, figure 5, elements 516 and 518, and disclosure, page 2, lines 3-12.

“Grammar elements” or “User grammar elements”

Upon review of the claims and specification, the two terms are read as meaning the same limitation, and they will be read as being interchangeable for the remainder of this Office Action.

A “user grammar element” is read as the combination of the following:

- 1) an “identifier of a structural element,” such as <page> or <paragraph>;
- 2) a “key phrase” for invoking a presentation action, such as “page up,” “page down,” or “next paragraph.”
- 3) an “action identifier” representing the presentation action, such as “PgDn,” PgUp,” or “next Paragraph.”

See, figure 5, elements 516, 518, and 318, and disclosure, page 27, lines 22-27.

Claims Rejection – 35 U.S.C. 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. **Claims 1-4, 7-9, 12-15, 18-20, 23-26, and 29-31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Raman (U.S. Patent 5,748,186), issued May 5, 1998 [hereinafter "Raman"], in view of Damiani, et al. "A Fine-Grained Access Control System for XML Documents," ACM Transactions on Information and System Security, Vol. 5, No. 2, May 2002, Pages 169-202, [hereinafter "Damiani"].

Regarding **independent claim 1**, Raman in view of Damiani teaches:

*A method for creating a presentation document, the method comprising:
creating, in dependence upon an original document, a structured
document comprising one or more structural elements;*

(See, Raman, col. 2, lines 18-35. See also, Raman, col. 3, lines 6-11, teaching a computer implemented system of interactively presenting electronically encoded multi-media information in a plurality of presentation modalities, including retrieving a document and converting the information to a "common intermediate representation" with a structure of the information.)

classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute; and

(As disclosed in the application, classifying a structural element reads on parsing a structured documents into a hierarchical tree based on markup language tags as nodes of the tree structure. See, Raman, col. 2, lines 27-28, teaching that the converted document is stored in the memory of a computer in the form of a hierarchical attribute tree. See, Raman, col. 3, lines 41-44, teaching recognizing file type by extension, i.e.: "html." See also, Raman, col. 5, lines 47 through col. 6, line 4, teaching identification of the document by tags, such as <html>. And see, Raman, col. 4, lines 38-49, teaching receiving a source document by characters encoded as text as well as marks placed in the text to define the structure, and the "recognizer" to parse the character stream into fundamental source elements, for example, title, sections, sub-sections, paragraphs, sentences, links, forms and so forth. See also, Raman, col. 5, lines 47 through col. 6, line 4, teaching identification of the document by text element tags, such as <head>, <title>, <body> and <p>.)

creating a presentation grammar for the structured document, wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes an identifier for at least one structural element of the structured document.

(See, Raman, col. 2, lines 36-45, teaching the use of "control signals" as "presentation grammar" to control the modality being used to control the presentation. See, Raman, col. 6, lines 30-33, teaching that a control signal may include recognized speech as an

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input. See, also Raman, col. 3, lines 30-34, teaching that the data retriever and the presenter of the system may be controlled by voice recognized input couple to a speech recognizer. And see, Raman, col. 5, lines 38-46, teaching "navigational methods associated with objects allow the user to browse through the text by taking into consideration the underlying structure of the document." And see, Raman, claim 1, lines 13-15, teaching "presenting the common intermediate representation using a plurality of user communication modalities according to the hierarchical attribute trees." And see, Raman, col. 4, lines 22-27, teaching speech response to aural presentation of stock data. For each type of speech response, it is inherent that there be an associated grammar.

Raman teaches the invention as stated above, but does not expressly teach the "classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute." It is noted that "classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute" is read as inserting tags to identify sections of the document. The identification of sections of the document is at least inherent in creating a structured document from an original document "comprising one or more structural elements."

It is further noted that a "presentation attribute" is read as one of the names of groups of individual users, used to identify which users will be shown which data. For example, the department name of "research" would allow employees in the research department to review material, however employees in "Sales" may not be permitted access. Examples of presentation attributes include "company names, department

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names, security levels, technical levels, and so on.” See, disclosure, page 8, lines 11-16.

Damiani expressly teaches the tagging of a document elements with start and end tags of sections of a document which may be accessed by individual users within specified groups. See, Damiani, page 191, section 6.2, and see pages 183-185, section 5.1, teaching authorizations.

Raman and Damiani are combinable in that they both involve the art of identifying sections of a markup language document with identifications which enable the access to control the document. Raman teaches manipulation of the objects within that scheme, and Damiani teaches users who are permitted to access the document within that scheme.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Raman and Damiani for the obvious and beneficial purpose of limiting access to view certain portions of a document to certain users.

The suggestion or motivation to combine the references is expressed in Damiani for purposes of security, permitting access rights based on that groups need-to-know. The example given in Damiani is with medical records where hospital administrators, nurses, and doctors have different rights to sections of patient medical records based on their need for the information, yet keeping the remainder of the records confidential. See, Damiani, pages 192-196, example 6.1.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Raman and Damiani to result in the limitations specified in claim 1.

Regarding **dependent claim 2**, Raman in view of Damiani teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein classifying a structural element comprises:
identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element;
identifying a classification identifier in dependence upon the presentation attribute; and
inserting the classification identifier in association with the structural element in the structured document.

(The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated herein by this reference. See also, Raman, col. 4, lines 2-5, teaching that the user may select the presentation style, which inherently includes inserting classification identifiers, tags, in the structured document. See also, Damiani expressly teaches the tagging of a document elements with start and end tags of sections of a document which may be accessed by individual users within specified groups. See, Damiani, page 191, section 6.2, and see pages 183-185, section 5.1, teaching authorizations.)

Regarding **dependent claim 3**, Raman in view of Damiani teaches:

The method of claim 2 wherein:

identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element includes selecting a presentation attribute from a list of supported presentation attributes; identifying a classification identifier includes identifying a classification identifier associated with the presentation attribute on the list; and inserting the classification identifier includes manually editing the structured document.

(The rejection of claim 2 is incorporated herein by this reference. See also, Raman, col. 4, lines 2-5, teaching that the user may select the presentation style, which inherently includes inserting classification identifiers, tags, in the structured document. See also, Damiani expressly teaches the tagging of a document elements with start and end tags of sections of a document which may be accessed by individual users within specified groups. See, Damiani, page 191, section 6.2, and see pages 183-185, section 5.1, teaching authorizations.)

Regarding **dependent claim 4**, Raman in view of Damiani teaches:

The method of claim 2 wherein:

identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element includes selecting a presentation attribute from a list of supported presentation attributes, the presentation attribute having an associated classification identifier;

identifying a classification identifier includes inserting the classification identifier in a data structure in association with a structural element identifier for the structural element; and

inserting the classification identifier in the structured document includes reading the classification identifier from the data structure in dependence upon the structural element identifier.

(The rejection of claim 2 is incorporated herein by this reference. See also, Raman, col. 4, lines 2-5, teaching that the user may select the presentation style, which inherently includes inserting classification identifiers, tags, in the structured document.)

Regarding **dependent claim 7**, Raman in view of Damiani teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein creating a structured document further comprises inserting in the structured document structural element identifiers for the structural elements.

(The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated herein by this reference. See also, Raman, col. 4, lines 2-5, teaching that the user may select the presentation style, which inherently includes inserting classification identifiers, tags, in the structured document.)

Regarding **dependent claim 8**, Raman in view of Damiani teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein creating a structured document further comprises converting existing structural element identifiers from the original document to structural element identifiers for the structural elements of the structured document.

(The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated herein by this reference. See also, Raman, col. 2, lines 18-34, and col. 3, line 6 through col. 4, line 76, teaching receiving original

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documents, e.g.: rendered in HTML, which is a structured document language, and parsing the data to a structured hierarchical attributed tree.)

Regarding **dependent claim 9**, Raman in view of Damiani teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein creating a presentation grammar for the structured document comprises:

identifying the content type of the original document;

(The rejection of claim 1 is incorporated herein by this reference. See also, Raman, col. 5, lines 47-56, teaching retrieval, recognition, and presentation of an HTML document, as an example of the invention. See also, Raman, col. 3, lines 6-8, teaching a “recognizer 130” coupled to the receiver 120, to convert information 11 into a common intermediate high-level logical data structure 200, the recognizer must inherently identify and know the content type of the original document in order to process it.)

selecting, in dependence upon the content type, a full presentation grammar from among a multiplicity of full presentation grammars; and

(See, Raman, col. 3, lines 8-20, teaching, for example, presentation of aural information by a speech synthesizer, monitor, Braille and by animated cartoon. See also, Raman, col. 3, lines 30-34, teaching the use of a voice input speech recognizer to control the presenter of the content types.)

filtering the full presentation grammar into a presentation grammar for the structured document in dependence upon the structural elements of the structured document.

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(It is noted that filtering the full presentation grammar includes writing from the full presentation grammar to the presentation grammar for the structured document each grammar element having a structural element identifier of a structural element that occurs in the structured document. Applicants' disclosure, page 3 lines 23-26.

See, Raman, col. 2, lines 36-45, teaching the use of "control signals" as "presentation grammar" to control the modality being used to control the presentation. See, Raman, col. 6, lines 30-33, teaching that a control signal may include recognized speech as an input. See, also Raman, col. 3, lines 30-34, teaching that the data retriever and the presenter of the system may be controlled by voice recognized input couple to a speech recognizer. And see, Raman, col. 5, lines 38-46, teaching "navigational methods associated with objects allow the user to browse through the text by taking into consideration the underlying structure of the document." And see, Raman, claim 1, lines 13-15, teaching "presenting the common intermediate representation using a plurality of user communication modalities according to the hierarchical attribute trees." And see, Raman, col. 4, lines 22-27, teaching speech response to aural presentation of stock data. For each type of speech response, it is inherent that there be an associated grammar.)

Regarding **claims 12-15**, claims 12-15, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 1-4, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

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Regarding **claims 18-20**, claims 18-20, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 7-9, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding **claims 23-26**, claims 23-26, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 1-4, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding **claims 29-31**, claims 29-31, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 7-9, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

8. **Claims 5-6, 10-11, 16-17, 21-22, 27-28, and 32-33** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Raman (U.S. Patent 5,748,186), issued May 5, 1998 [hereinafter "Raman"], in view of Damiani, et al. "A Fine-Grained Access Control System for XML Documents," ACM Transactions on Information and System Security, Vol. 5, No. 2, May 2002, Pages 169-202, [hereinafter "Damiani"], and further in view of Josephson, (U.S. Patent Publication 2003/0023435 A1), published January 30, 2003 [hereinafter "Josephson"].

Regarding **dependent claim 5**, Raman in view of Damiani and further in view of Josephson teaches:

The method of claim 2 further comprising providing a list of supported presentation attributes including at least one keyword and at least one indication of structural insertion scope for each presentation attribute, wherein:

identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element includes selecting a presentation attribute from the list in dependence upon a keyword from the structured document;

identifying a classification identifier includes identifying a classification identifier associated with the presentation attribute on the list; and

inserting the classification identifier includes inserting the classification identifier in the structured document according to a structural insertion scope for the selected presentation attribute.

(The rejection of claim 2 is incorporated herein by this reference.

Raman in view of Damiani teach the creation of a structured document for user interaction based on attributes and classification, but they do not expressly teach a keyword and a scope.

Josephson expressly teaches the use of a keyword and scope within a "command structure, and lists within a "group." See, Josephson, paragraphs [0191]-[0259].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Raman, Damiani, and Josephson to result in a user interactive control of a structured document using a list of attributes, classifications (tags), and associated scope.

Raman and Damiani and Josephson are related to the art of user interactions with computers to control document production, with Raman and Josephson also

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including via voice recognition commands, and both use tag, or classification, structured documents.

The suggestion or motivation for combining the references is found in Josephson, discussing the invention as an improvement to “voice-mousing” and control of “select next” type commands, which is one type of navigational control discussed in Raman. See, Josephson, paragraphs [0008]-[0010], and see, Raman, col. 7, lines 5-50.)

Regarding **dependent claim 6**, Raman in view of Damiani and further in view of Josephson teaches:

The method of claim 2 further comprising providing a list of supported presentation attributes including at least one data pattern and at least one indication of structural insertion scope for each presentation attribute, wherein:

identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element includes selecting a presentation attribute from the list in dependence upon a data pattern from the structured document;

identifying a classification identifier includes identifying a classification identifier associated with the presentation attribute on the list; and

inserting the classification identifier includes inserting the classification identifier in the structured document according to a structural insertion scope for the selected presentation attribute.

(The rejection of claim 2 is incorporated herein by this reference.

Raman in view of Damiani teach the creation of a structured document for user interaction based on attributes and classification, but they do not expressly teach a keyword and a scope.

Josephson expressly teaches the use of a keyword and scope within a "command structure, and lists within a "group." See, Josephson, paragraphs [0191]-[0259].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Raman and Damiani and Josephson to result in a user interactive control of a structured document using a list of attributes, classifications (tags), and associated scope.

Raman and Damiani and Josephson are related to the art of user interactions with computers to control document production, With Raman and Josephson also including via voice recognition commands, and both use tag, or classification, structured documents.

The suggestion or motivation for combining the references is found in Josephson, discussing the invention as an improvement to "voice-mousing" and control of "select next" type commands, which is one type of navigational control discussed in Raman. See, Josephson, paragraphs [0008]-[0010], and see, Raman, col. 7, lines 5-50.)

Regarding **dependent claim 10**, Raman in view of Damiani and further in view of Josephson teaches:

The method of claim 9 wherein the full grammar comprises a multiplicity of grammar elements for the content type, wherein each grammar element includes:

an identifier of a structural element;

a key phrase for invoking a presentation action; and

a presentation action identifier representing a presentation action.

(The rejection of claim 9 is incorporated herein by this reference.

Raman in view of Damiani teach the creation of a structured document for user interaction based on attributes and classification, but they do not expressly teach a key phrase.

Josephson expressly teaches the use of a key phrase for invoking a presentation action. See, Josephson, paragraphs [0191]-[0259].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Raman and Damiani and Josephson to result in a user interactive control of a structured document using a list of attributes, classifications (tags), and associated scope.

Raman and Damiani and Josephson are related to the art of user interactions with computers to control document production, with Raman and Josephson also including via voice recognition commands, and both use tag, or classification, structured documents.

The suggestion or motivation for combining the references is found in Josephson, discussing the invention as an improvement to "voice-mousing" and control

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of “select next” type commands, which is one type of navigational control discussed in Raman. See, Josephson, paragraphs [0008]-[0010], and see, Raman, col. 7, lines 5-50.)

Regarding **dependent claim 11**, Raman in view of Damiani and further in view of Josephson teaches:

The method of claim 9 wherein filtering the full presentation grammar comprises writing from the full presentation grammar to the presentation grammar for the structured document each grammar element having an identifier of a structural element that occurs in the structured document.

(The rejection of claim 9 is incorporated herein by this reference.

Raman and Damiani teach the creation of a structured document for user interaction based on attributes and classification, but they do not expressly teach writing from the full presentation grammar to the presentation grammar for the structured document.

Josephson expressly teaches “groups” as collections of identifications for invoking a presentation action. See, Josephson, paragraphs [0191]-[0259].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Raman and Damiani and Josephson to result in a user interactive control of a structured document using a list of attributes, classifications (tags), and associated scope.

Raman and Damiani and Josephson are related to the art of user interactions with computers to control document production, With Raman and Josephson also including via voice recognition commands, and both use tag, or classification, structured documents.

The suggestion or motivation for combining the references is found in Josephson, discussing the invention as an improvement to “voice-mousing” and control of “select next” type commands, which is one type of navigational control discussed in Raman. See, Josephson, paragraphs [0008]-[0010], and see, Raman, col. 7, lines 5-50.)

Regarding **claims 16-17**, claims 16-17, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 5 and 6, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding **claims 21-22**, claims 21-22, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 10-11, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding **claims 27-28**, claims 27-28, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 5 and 6, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding **claims 32-33**, claims 32-33, incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 10-11, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

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9. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

Applicants' arguments filed May 5, 2006 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive.

Regarding rejection of claim 1:

First: Applicants argue that Raman does not disclose "classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute. See, Amendment, pages 4-8.

The Examiner disagrees.

As disclosed in the application, classifying a structural element reads on parsing a structured documents into a hierarchical tree based on markup language tags as nodes of the tree structure. See, Raman, col. 2, lines 27-28, reaching that the converted document is stored in the memory of a computer in the form of a hierarchical attribute tree. See, Raman, col. 3, lines 41-44, teaching recognizing file type by extension, i.e.: "html." See also, Raman, col. 5, lines 47 through col. 6, line 4, teaching identification of the document by tags, such as <html>. And see, Raman, col. 4, lines 38-49, teaching receiving a source document by characters encoded as text as well as

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marks placed in the text to define the structure, and the “recognizer” to parse the character stream into fundamental source elements, for example, title, sections, sub-sections, paragraphs, sentences, links, forms and so forth. See also, Raman, col. 5, lines 47 through col. 6, line 4, teaching identification of the document by text element tags, such as <head>, <title>, <body> and <p>.

Therefore, Damiani expressly teaches the tagging of a document elements with start and end tags of sections of a document which may be accessed by individual users within specified groups. See, Damiani, page 191, section 6.2, and see pages 183-185, section 5.1, teaching authorizations.

Raman and Damiani are combinable in that they both involve the art of identifying sections of a markup language document with identifications which enable the access to control the document. Raman teaches manipulation of the objects within that scheme, and Damiani teaches users who are permitted to access the document within that scheme.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Raman and Damiani for the obvious and beneficial purpose of limiting access to view certain portions of a document to certain users.

The suggestion or motivation to combine the references is expressed in Damiani for purposes of security, permitting access rights based on that groups need-to-know. The example given in Damiani is with medical records where hospital administrators, nurses, and doctors have different rights to sections of patient medical records based

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on their need for the information, yet keeping the remainder of the records confidential.

See, Damiani, pages 192-196, example 6.1.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Raman and Damiani to result in the limitations specified in claim 1.

Second: Applicant argues that “Raman does not disclose creating a presentation grammar for the structured document wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes an identifier for at least one structural element of the structured document. Applicants argue that Raman fails to teach a “presentation grammar” as specified in claim 1. Applicants base their arguments on the fact that Raman “does not even mention ‘grammar,’ ‘presentation grammar,’ ‘grammar elements,’ or ‘creating a presentation grammar for the structured document, wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes a structural element identifier for at least one structural element of the structured document.” See, Amendment, pages 8-14.

The Examiner disagrees.

The non-standard terms such as “presentation grammar” are not read as limiting on the reference. While Raman may not use the same terms created by the Applicants in their invention, Raman does teach the same invention. The function of the “presentation grammar” in the method of claim 1 is to associate a action in the

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document presentation with a command, such as the spoken command "next page" associated with the document on the computer changing to the next page of the text. Raman, fully anticipates the "presentation grammar" by teaching association of the presentation of information tied to control by voice commands. See, Raman, claim 22.

Third: Applicant argues that a skilled artisan could not take the teachings of Raman combined with the artisan's own knowledge of the particular art and be in possession of the claimed invention. See, Amendment, pages 14-15.

The Examiner disagrees.

In the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claim, the invention of a "presentation document" is comprised of two parts, the structural document part, and the functionally operation part, as interpreted by the Examiner as follows:

Structurally, a markup language document (such as XML or HTML) is tagged to individually identify sections of the document (such as pages, paragraphs, titles, headings, etc.).

Functionally, certain keywords are created that, when spoken, cause the program to perform a certain function (such as keyword "page down," which, when spoken, will cause the program to go to the next page of the document).

In summary, there are two parts to the invention -- the markup language document itself, with tags to delimit sections, and methods that when used, will effect the document on a section-by-section basis.

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Raman teaches the structural document part, teaching a source document with marks to define the structure. See, Raman, figure 3, element 310, teaching document section identification in HTML, and elements 320, 360, 361, and 362, teaching marked sections of the document such as paragraph, title, heading, and see col. 4, lines 38-43. Raman further teaches the sectioning of the document into nested trees, wherein the nodes define the sections of the document. See, Raman, col. 4, lines 44-64.

Raman teaches the functional operation of the invention, teaching a speech recognizer connected to a voice input unit controlling a presenter. See, Raman, col. 3, lines 30-34.

Fourth: Applicants argue that Raman “does not place in the possession of a person of ordinary skilled in the art classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute.” See, Amendment, pages 15-20.

The Examiner disagrees.

As disclosed in the application, classifying a structural element reads on parsing a structured documents into a hierarchical tree based on markup language tags as nodes of the tree structure. See, Raman, col. 2, lines 27-28, reaching that the converted document is stored in the memory of a computer in the form of a hierarchical attribute tree. See, Raman, col. 3, lines 41-44, teaching recognizing file type by extension, i.e.: “html.” See also, Raman, col. 5, lines 47 through col. 6, line 4, teaching identification of the document by tags, such as <html>. And see, Raman, col. 4, lines 38-49, teaching receiving a source document by characters encoded as text as well as

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marks placed in the text to define the structure, and the “recognizer” to parse the character stream into fundamental source elements, for example, title, sections, sub-sections, paragraphs, sentences, links, forms and so forth. See also, Raman, col. 5, lines 47 through col. 6, line 4, teaching identification of the document by text element tags, such as <head>, <title>, <body> and <p>.

Therefore, Damiani expressly teaches the tagging of a document elements with start and end tags of sections of a document which may be accessed by individual users within specified groups. See, Damiani, page 191, section 6.2, and see pages 183-185, section 5.1, teaching authorizations.

Raman and Damiani are combinable in that they both involve the art of identifying sections of a markup language document with identifications which enable the access to control the document. Raman teaches manipulation of the objects within that scheme, and Damiani teaches users who are permitted to access the document within that scheme.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Raman and Damiani for the obvious and beneficial purpose of limiting access to view certain portions of a document to certain users.

The suggestion or motivation to combine the references is expressed in Damiani for purposes of security, permitting access rights based on that groups need-to-know. The example given in Damiani is with medical records where hospital administrators, nurses, and doctors have different rights to sections of patient medical records based

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on their need for the information, yet keeping the remainder of the records confidential.

See, Damiani, pages 192-196, example 6.1.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Raman and Damiani to result in the limitations specified in claim 1.

Fifth: Applicants argue that Raman “does not place in the possession of a person of ordinary skilled in the art creating a presentation grammar for the structured document, wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes an identifier for at least one structural element of the structured document.” [sic.] See, Amendment, pages 20-26.

The Examiner disagrees.

The non-standard terms such as “presentation grammar” are not read as limiting on the reference. While Raman may not use the same terms created by the Applicants in their invention, Raman does teach the same invention. The function of the “presentation grammar” in the method of claim 1 is to associate a action in the document presentation with a command, such as the spoken command “next page” associated with the document on the computer changing to the next page of the text. Raman, fully anticipates the “presentation grammar” by teaching association of the presentation of information tied to control by voice commands. See, Raman, claim 22.

Regarding rejections of claims 2-4, 7-9, 12-15, 18-20, 23-26, and 29-31:

Applicants argue that independent claims 12 and 23 are patentable for the reasons argued in support of claim 1. In addition, Applicants argue that dependent claims 2-4, 7-9, 13-15, 18-20, 24-26, and 29-31 are patentable at least based on the patentability of independent claims 1, 12, and 23.

The Examiner disagrees.

For the reasons stated in rejection of claim 1, in combination with the rejections of independent claims 12 and 23 and the rejections of dependent claims 2-33, claims 1-33 are not in a condition of patentability.

Regarding rejections of claims 5-6, 10-11, 16-17, 21-22, 27-28, and 32-33:

Applicants argue that dependent claims 5-6, 10-11, 16-17, 21-22, 27-28, and 32-33 are patentable at least based on the patentability of independent claims 1, 12, and 23.

The Examiner disagrees.

For the reasons stated in rejection of claim 1, in combination with the rejections of independent claims 12 and 23 and the rejections of dependent claims 5-6, 10-11, 16-17, 21-22, 27-28, and 32-33, claims 1-33 are not in a condition of patentability.

Additional Prior Art

10. The following prior art is made of record and not relied upon that is considered pertinent to applicants' disclosure:

Kuda, et al., "XML Document Security based on Provisional Authorization,"
CSS'00 Athens, Greece, copyright 2000, teaching XML documents with element-by-
element access control mechanisms.

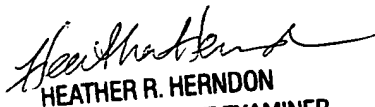
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the
examiner should be directed to Michael K. Botts whose telephone number is 571-272-
5533. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00-4:00
EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's
supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone
number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-
273-8300.

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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